



# THE WORLD

## The outcome of Zia's American visit

Washington. Washington intends to continue its policy of strengthening the Pakistani regime, assigning it the police role in the area and regarding its territory as a bridgehead for aggressive operations by American imperialism in Asia. This was confirmed at negotiations held between President Reagan of the United States and President Zia of Pakistan.

During the talks particular stress was put on the development of all-round strategic co-operation between the two countries. In view of this, President Reagan assured President Zia that the United States would not go back on its promises to Pakistan. Addressing a press conference, a high-ranking spokesman for the American administration confirmed Washington's intention of continuing to contribute towards strengthening Pakistan's security by

## Press conference of Felipe González

Madrid. Felipe González, Chairman of the Spanish government, has held a press conference here after the first meeting of his new cabinet. Commenting on the decisions to devalue the Spanish peseta by 8 per cent and to raise by almost 21 per cent the prices for oil products, González said these were measures which had been forced on the government. He stressed that the actions taken by the now government should lead to an improvement in the country's economic situation.

Touching upon foreign policy matters, González said that Spain will stop the process of integration with NATO and will reconsider its position towards it. The former cabinet, he stressed, took the decision to join NATO without a thorough study of how much the step responds to the national interests of Spain. At the same time, González noted, the Socialist government will try to keep up a spirit of dialogue and cooperation with the NATO countries. The Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moro is to take part in the coming session of the NATO Council though he will not be signing the communiqué.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

India has expelled Leon Wolfe, a member of the staff of the American Embassy in Delhi, who smuggled goods into India selling them at black-market prices. His crimes came to light after an attempt to smuggle a consignment of contraband worth more than two million rupees from Hong Kong.

"The New York Times" reports that in the next two years Pretoria intends to increase by at least five times its exports of arms and military technologies. The newspaper recalls that last year South Africa earned nine million dollars in revenue from its trade in weapons. The South Africans intend to sell to their clients — mostly dictatorial regimes in Africa, the Middle East, and South-East Asia — missiles, warships, planes of military, and armoured personnel carriers.



The potential for a nuclear war in Western Europe is — limitless.  
Drawing by Yuri Ilyin

## New provocation from South Africa

Mafupi, Racist South African troops have advanced into the territory of Lesotho. Their raid on the capital Maseru resulted in the death of several dozen civilians, including women and children.

General Viljoen, commander of the South African defence forces, tried to justify this new crime committed by the apartheid regime by the title Head of the "necessity of fighting terrorism", which are allegedly "being harboured" in the independent countries in the south of Africa, including Lesotho. Pretoria terms as terrorists all fighters against racial oppression.

The government of Lesotho has demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the new situation arising out of the armed aggression carried out by racist South Africa against Lesotho.

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## FACTS AND EVENTS

## BASES IN EXCHANGE FOR WEAPONS

Addis Ababa. Newspapers in Africa have described the American-Somali exercises which the Pentagon held on Somali territory as a threat to the security of the peoples of East Africa and the Persian Gulf. During the manoeuvres, troops tested various versions of operations by the rapid deployment force, visited Somalia to take command of the manoeuvres, AP reported.

In exchange for granting the use of Somali territory as a permanent base for rapid deployment force operations, the Pentagon emissary promised to increase American arms supplies to the Somali leaders.

Eduard RYABTSEV

## VIEWPOINT

# IN THE PINCERS OF CAMP DAVID POLITICS

The urgent appeals from President Anwar Sadat to the Reagan administration to make Israel immediately withdraw from Lebanon appear to go unanswered. This is because such a move no longer suits Washington's books, and therefore it has failed to take any radical measures against the insolent expansionist Begin cabinet.

And, in my opinion, it is unlikely that there will be any change in developments in the nearest future. Ronald Reagan calls himself "Begin's best friend", and the occupation of Lebanon may well turn out to be of a long-term nature. An indication of this is the complex political game being played these days by the strategic partners in the Camp David

alliance. Meanwhile, the Reagan administration for its part does all it can to defend this position.

It is not surprising, therefore, that while Ph. Habib was in Lebanon he spared all his efforts in this direction, providing all kinds of justification for Israel's brazen claims.

All this proves that the Lebanon-Israeli talks are a game, a sort of political cover for both sides, enabling Tel Aviv to issue its ultimatum claims to sovereign Lebanon and even to demand "compensation" for the aggression committed against that nation. The American administration and strongly supports Israel's notorious "right" to create a "security zone" at the expense of part of the territory of Southern Lebanon.

Like Tel Aviv, Washington is working hard in the first instance for the withdrawal of the Palestinians and the Syrians who are in the country in line with certain agreements concluded earlier with the former Lebanese authorities. As for the Begin cabinet, it gives no thought whatsoever to the withdrawal of its army from Lebanon to the extent that the Palestinians and Syrians do so. On the contrary, it is determined to deploy its own military contingents in the country. Tel Aviv is for-

cenging the Lebanon government to ask Washington for help, if hopes that an increase in the number of US Marines could normalize the situation in Lebanon. However, herein lies the gist of the American-Israeli trap for yet one more Arab state.

Israel's partner in the strategic alliance is actually creating the conditions for boosting a permanent American military presence in Lebanon. Naturally, this suits the Reagan administration's interest. Instead of an Israeli withdrawal, therefore, America and its NATO allies are rather working towards the establishment of an international occupation regime in that country under the flag of a "multinational force".

Under such a regime the aggressor will continue to occupy the areas it has seized, while the "multinational force" will control the situation in the rest of Lebanon. It would be naive to think that the presence of a vast foreign army would not have the most harmful impact on the Lebanese internal political setup or cause a radical change in their alignment.

According to the calculations of Washington and Tel Aviv, it is precisely this that has to occur to ultimately force the Lebanese government to accept the Israeli terms. While conducting a well-coordinated policy towards Lebanon, America and Israel, with the help of the Camp David pact, are making immense gains out of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. They want to turn this country, as they did Egypt, into one more obedient adjunct of the American-Israeli strategic alliance in the Middle East.

By destabilizing the situation in the country, Tel Aviv is for-

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## THE OPINION OF A WEST GERMAN EXPERT

Vienna. There are no grounds whatsoever to speak about the necessity of overcoming the "military supremacy" of the Warsaw Treaty countries by building up nuclear potentials or by increasing the non-nuclear components in NATO armaments — such is the opinion of the West German Bundestag referred General Kristian Krause. This is written in "Balance of power between East and West in conventional armaments" put out by the Austrian Institute of International Politics. Could only lead to a further increase in military expenditure without any improvement to security on the European continent.

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**Round  
the Soviet  
Union**

**REHABILITATION PROBLEMS FOR NEUROPSYCHIC PATIENTS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF NEUROPATHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS IN LENINGRAD.** In addition to Soviet physicians, the conference was attended by their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia as well as from the USA, West Germany and Sweden.

**THE NEW CUBA-KALININGRAD LINE HAS BEEN INITIATED BY THE "AKADEMIK ATOBOLEVSKY" DIESEL WHICH BROUGHT CITRUS FRUIT TO THE PORT OF KALININGRAD.**

**LARGE-SCALE TEA PLANTATIONS HAVE BEEN STARTED IN THE MAKHARADZE DISTRICT OF THE GEORGIAN SSR, WHERE PLATEAU IS GIVEN TO THE "Kolkhida" VARIETY OF TEA, YIELDING ALMOST TWICE AS MANY LEAVES PER HECTARE AS COMPARED TO MORE CONVENTIONAL VARIETIES.** This year the Georgian tea-plantations have supplied a record-breaking harvest of 335 thousand tonnes.

**THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ON MATTERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WAS THE SUBJECT OF A MEETING HELD BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM GREECE, MEMBER-COUNTRIES AND YUGOSLAVIA IN THE UZBEK CAPITAL, TASHKENT.** Those taking part were acquainted with the republic's achievements in environmental protection, in desert development and in the use of low-toxic substances in cotton growing.

**THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF LASER PHYSICS IN THE SERVICE OF FASTER TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS WERE DISCUSSED AT THE 15TH ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON COHERENT AND NON-LINEAR OPTICS HELD IN THE ARMENIAN CAPITAL, YEREVAN.** It was decided by scientists from the socialist countries, Great Britain, the USA, France, Japan and other states.

## OLD AGE WITH A DIFFERENCE



There are about 1,000 homes for old people and invalids in the USSR. These are elderly people needing special medical care or those left to one reason or another on their own.

When they move to such homes, senior citizens give up their pension to the state, averaging at around 2,000 rubles a year, which the state spends on each pensioner. In addition, between 10 to 25 per cent of the pension (in reverse proportion to its size) is paid to the old people as pocket money. Incidentally, the conditions in such homes are equal for all inmates and it so depends on the size of the pension given up to the state.

A pensioner-botherer has the right to take a holiday at a sanatorium once a year, the accommodation and return fare to the sanatorium being paid by the state.

Incidentally, many of the senior citizens, if they so wish and have no medical contraindications, work on subholdings and are paid for their work.

This photo was taken in a mid-peasant's home in Prunze, capital of Kirghizia. It is located in the Ala-Too foothills. There are 100 medical personnel taking care of the residents in the home. Altogether there are 13 such homes in the republic. Every year they receive around 4,000,000 rubles from central and republican budgets to cover social and cultural needs.

In the photo: amateur artists prepare concert programme.

## STRONG NEW STEEL

Resists to low temperatures and a long life are the basic qualities of a new grade of carbon steel which is now being manufactured at the Potrovs'k metallurgical works in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

The first large batch of work pieces made from this metal will be used in the manufacture of drilling pipes destined for oil fields in the Far North and Siberia.

The improved quality has been achieved thanks to extraneous treatment with liquid

## IMPROVED FERTILIZER FOR COTTON GROWING

New equipment has been installed at the Almaty chemical factory in Uzbekistan where they have started to produce ammonophosphate, a compound fertilizer which increases cotton yields by 20 per cent.

Ammonophosphate which contains nitrogen and phosphorus, two chemicals essential to the growth of cotton, is distinguished from all other fertilizers by virtue of its long term action.

Introduced into the soil once every twelve months, it continues to provide nourishment to plants all the year round.

As compared with ammonium — the cotton fertilizer produced previously the new product requires 15 per cent less sulphuric acid for its manufacture.

The Almaty factory will manufacture 400 thousand tonnes of ammonophosphate a year.

## ADVANCED MINING METHODS

The electric locomotive which carries iron ore to the Savoy mine in the Far East has made its last run. A single conveyor which has now gone into operation at the mine delivers the ore directly from the pit face to the Dalpilimetal plant.

factory, without having to be reloaded. The new conveyor has released a number of transport workers for other jobs and achieves savings in electricity. The Savoy mine has become a testing ground for advanced mining methods and machines.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### GAS FROM URENGOI

The USSR gas production for 1983 is planned at 520,000 million cubic metres, writes Sovetskaya Rossiya. More than 50 per cent of the total amount of gas produced by the USSR will come from Western Siberia. And Urengoi will play a leading role in reaching the planned target. Today almost one-third of USSR gas will be obtained from Urengoi, and still more by the end of 1985. The sub-Arctic giant will dispatch gas through seven superpipelines.

The greater Urengoi represents a "pie" made up of several layers. It is the so-called Sonomorin structure, under 1,200 metres deep, that is now being exploited.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 metres below this one even deeper lies the main Urengoi stock of condensed gas.

Motor fuel is produced from the gas at cheap and simple plants, which can be built directly on the gas fields. Condensed gas includes a wide range of very valuable components, aromatic hydrocarbons, for instance, and such petrochemicals as benzol, xylol and toluene. In addition, the Urengoi "pie" also contains oil fractions.

Greater Urengoi comprises 19 powerful and asphalted gas preparation plants and over 1,000 deep boreholes, the pipes goes on. Another 10 features a dense network of pipelines of various diameters with a total length of about 7,000 kilometers.

### MANAGERS AND THE HUMAN FACTOR

For all their exciting technical challenges the intensive methods for the development of the economy today impose more and more demands on the socio-psychological resources of production teams and on the personal qualities of every member of the team including their moral traits.

The Estonian programme of professionalisation for managers is described in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

## PIPED COAL

Coal will be piped from Kuzbass to Novosibirsk once the coal-pulp factory, near the Belovo Instskaya pit, is finished. Highly pressurized water will carry crushed coal 300 kilometers to Novosibirskaya thermal power station No. 5.

A similar pipeline is currently in operation at Kuban. Here pulp is supplied from the Yubileynaya pit to the Western Siberian steelworks, 10 kilometers away. The pipeline has completely eliminated all loading and unloading operations and avoids the loss of coal inevitable when more conventional transportation methods are used.

## SALT FROM POLESYE

The first shipment of salt has been dispatched from the Stary salt-making factory in the Grodno Region of Byelorussia. The public, which up to the present time has been an importer of salt, will from now on be exporting this commodity. Every year, the factory will produce 360 thousand tonnes of common salt.

The factory employs powerful pumps which inject water into the layers of salt. The saline solution which results is then passed through salt-evaporating apparatus. This new process enables productivity to be doubled as compared with the conventional method for mining and processing salt.

## Gas pipeline across the Karakum

The 114 km Dauletabad-Shalyk pipeline which lies across the quicksand of the southern Karakum, has gone into operation, adding a new extension to the Central Asia-Centre gas pipeline network.

This means that the Dauletabad gas producing complex with an annual capacity of 5,000 million cubic metres, a major project of Turkmenia's gas industry, will soon be going into service. The construction of a primary gas processing works in full swing and the last few deep wells are being drilled.

The complex is to become operational on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

growing of crystals. The question may well arise as to why one needs to grow crystals in space. The newspaper emphasizes that it is the absence of gravity that makes outer space such a promising place for crystal growing.

The experiments which have been carried out in space, i.e., in zero gravity, have already enabled the scientists to gain a clearer understanding of the processes involved in crystal growing.

The samples of indium antimonide and cadmium selenide grown with the help of the Korund installation will find their uses in real devices. An on-board computer of the Elektronika type is powerful enough to run crystal growing experiments unattended during the orbital flight of the orbiting complex Ech-1. The appearance of technological modules docked up to the orbiting station has already been predicted. It may turn out that such modules will be the "offspring" of the Korund installation.

## THE TELLY AND BOOKS IN OUR LIFE

Research shows that the time which we devote to the books is growing on the whole of a higher rate than the time we devote to books, writes sociologist L. Gordon in SOVETSKAYA-TORGOVAYA. Before proceeding to evaluate this fact, however, one needs to make the point that the TV and the book are two very different "vehicles of culture". Rather than comparing one to the other or placing them in juxtaposition, it is of more value to judge the cultural level of both pastimes. It should not be forgotten, says L. Gordon, that Soviet TV does a lot to encourage the practice of reading. A TV film based on a work of literature often causes us to turn to the original and thus provokes independent spiritual communion with the book in question.

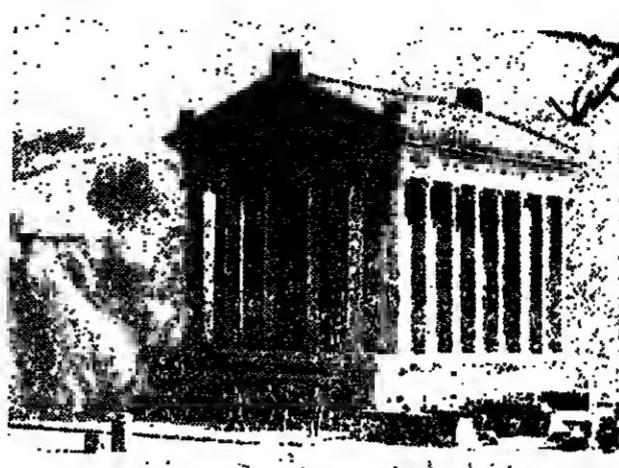
It should be noted that the time spent on reading has already reached its rational norm in our society (researchers believe it to be equal to 8 hours per week).

But the bulk of the adult population — with 93 to 95

per cent of adults being confirmed readers of books or periodicals. More than one-third of this number are both active readers and TV viewers of the same.

## Places to visit

# A pagan temple in Garni



Today of the Garni fortress, in addition to a two-storey house and baths. Of particular interest is the bath's mosaic floor dating from the 1st century B.C.

## KAZAKH FOLK ART

The early Kazakh art of gold embroidery has been revived at the Tuskil factory in Alma-Ata.

To help them master the half-forgotten techniques, factory specialists consult museum collections as well as craftsmen.

The past and motifs of contemporary fashion blend harmoniously in the Oriental caps decorated with intricate patterns, the embroidered jackets and other items of national dress sold at special handicraft shops.

In recent years dozens of old crafts have been revived in Kazakhstan, including wood-carving,

paintings, metalworking,

embroidery in velvet, cloth and silk, carpet-making, the manufacture of artistic items made from leather, weaving and ceramics.

Scientists are of great help in

## A SWAMP-RESERVE IN LATVIA

Lake Teijs covering an area of over 180 sq km is now the biggest nature reserve in Latvia. Forests and lakes with picturesque small islands here now been taken under state protection. Golden eagles, sandpipers and other rare birds come to roost here every year. Included in the reserve is a research zone

## KINDERGARTENS FOR THE SHORTSIGHTED

The cubes and coloured pictures belonging to a kindergarten which has just opened in Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan, are not only meant for games. They were selected with account being taken of peculiarities in the tiny tots' eyesight.

Those suffering from nearsightedness will use one play set, the farsighted — another. The games are designed to help improve vision and to strengthen the eye muscles.

The main task of this special

kindergarten in Dushanbe

is to improve the children's vi-

sion.

The 300 boys and girls who attend it are under the care

of experienced ophthalmolo-

gists. Similar kindergartens are

now being set up to several

other regions in this Central Asian Republic.

## A NOSTALGIC LOOK INTO THE PAST

A peasant log hut is one of the most interesting items on view at the Museum for the Local History of Tver, now Klin, a town 160 kilometres north of Moscow.

The hut contains old furniture, a stove, a woman's corner, a crockery shelf, clay jars, and wooden plates and dishes, the peasants used to make by hollowing out tree roots. Woodcarving and painting were widely practised in the area.

Sickles, a horn harness, best-wool distaffs and a home-made loom give visitors to the museum an idea of peasant handicrafts. The people of Tver were famous for the jewelry they made, and this is represented at the museum by items dating back to the 16th-18th centuries.

The peasant colony has been taken under the protection of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The hut is open to the public, and is located in the village of Tver.

The hut is a reconstruction.

# ENTERTAINMENT

## 'DECEMBER EVENINGS'

A "December Evenings" Fair is being held at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow.

Conceived as a series of concerts given by leading Soviet performers in the intimate atmosphere of a museum it was held for the first time last year when it was devoted to Russian music.

This year's festival is dedicated to the Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Throughout this month, his music will be played by Soviet and foreign musicians who will be heard in the museum's White Hall. The series of concerts is accompanied by an exhibition, "The Age of Mozart. The Interior and the Artistic Milieu", included in the exhibition which displays items in many different genres from works of art from a number of museums in Moscow, the Moscow Region, and from the Hermitage in Leningrad.

## NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE PYATNITSKY CHOIR

"The Stages of Great Road" is the name of the Pyatnitsky folk choir's new programme which had its first performance at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, in Moscow.

Tatyana Ustinova, the choir's chief choreographer, says:

The concert begins with our traditional "Russian Ring-Dance" in which all the dancers, the choir and the orchestra participate. But this is the only item, with the exception of a few songs, we have taken from our previous programme. Our current programme is mainly composed of new numbers.

Songs just like dances and music are always connected with the life of the people, with their feelings, worries and hopes. We have therefore included into the programme folk compositions telling about different periods in the history of our state right from the very first years of its existence. Old Russian songs are also included.

The second part of the programme covers the years of the establishment of Soviet power and the heroic deeds of our people during the Great Patriotic War. The concert ends with a colourful composition "Our Moscow".

The programme has been compiled by Valentin Livanov, leader of the choir, composer and author of many songs, in collaboration with poet Sergei Gribennikov.

## 'Doña Rosita' gets

The company of Spain's National Drama Centre has come to Moscow for the first time. It has been performing "Doña Rosita, or the Flower Language", a play by Federico García Lorca, at the Taganka Theatre.

"Doña Rosita has an uncle who is a botanist," wrote Lorca, the Spanish poet and playwright. "Thanks to his great skill he managed to grow a rose which he describes as 'a rose mutabilis'; it is red in the morning, purple in the daytime, and white in the evening, and at night it fades. This flower seems to be symbolic of an idea which I would like to incorporate in Doña Rosita, for such is the life led by my Rosita — short, barren, aimless and absurd."

This is the first time that a Soviet audience has seen the play.

I would describe our theatre's task in the following way: to make a difficult play comprehensible to a mass audience, says Nuria Espejo, the company's art director, in conversation with an MNI correspondent.



In the photo: Svyatoslav Richter and Oleg Kogos give a Mozart recital.  
Photo by Alexander Rainikov

## BYZANTINE SCULPTURE ON VIEW IN LENINGRAD

An exhibition, "Monuments of Byzantine Sculpture", from the museums of Berlin, the GDR, has opened at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. It is in exchange for the display of "Late Antique and Early Byzantine Silver Vessels" sent by the Hermitage to Berlin in 1979.

## A TALE OF A WARTIME CHILDHOOD

Autumn, 1941. The war against the German fascist invaders has been in progress for several months. Nine-year-old Zhanya takes a last stroll round Moscow. He will have to cross almost the whole country before he reaches the Eastern railway station of Zime, too. In the boundless expanses of the Siberian taiga, where his grandmother lives.

What the future holds in store for this boy you will learn when you see the movie "A Kinder-Garden" now being filmed in his home town.

The film crew is soon to leave for Irkutsk, for Zime station and the taiga areas around Lake Baikal.

## its first USSR performance



In the photo: a scene from the play.

The company which was set up in Madrid a few years ago is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Centre of the International Theatre Institute. They continued their tour in the Moldavian capital of Kishinev. Larisa SEDLETSKAYA Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

## THE MOSCOW ROMEN GIPSY THEATRE IN JAPAN

The Moscow Romen Gipsy Theatre was on tour for its first time in Japan. They were performing a colourful play, "We Are Gipsies". The Japanese press commented that before this the Japanese had been unaware of the existence of Gipsy art and on such a high level. Their knowledge of Gipsies was confined to the image of Carmen, the Gipsy woman in the works of Prosper Merimée and George Bizet and to the image of Gipsies in the works of Push-

kin, Tolstoy and Gorky. Japanese critics have high praise for the actors of "the only Gipsy theatre in the world".

We are proud, says the company's leader Nikolai Slichenko, that our first foreign tour has taken place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Our performances have shown to Japanese audiences, the opportunities provided by Soviet power and by our vast, multinational and fraternal family for the development of talent among my people.

## THE BALLET IS MY LOVE

The Bolshoi Theatre has accepted for production "The Little Prince", a ballet by the Belarusian composer Yevgeny Glebov. It is based on the fairy tale of the same name by the French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

"I am very much attracted by the work of Saint-Exupéry," says the composer. "I like its humanistic pathos, the leading characters' striving for happiness and kindness. The writer appeals for purity in human relations and for trust between people.

"Back in the 60s, soon after graduating from the conservatoire, I wrote a symphonic poem, 'Talyr Tale', inspired by the works of this remarkable writer. It forms part of my new work."

On view are 26 church and secular works of art dating from the 4th-14th centuries—marble reliefs, architectural ornaments, decorative slabs, icons, skillfully executed multi-figure compositions and ornaments as well as a unique 8th-century work in stone, "A Cameo With Globes". On the four external sides of the block are reliefs depicting chariot-racing scenes. It is believed that these superb carvings reproduce themes from the fables of Aesop.

A festive programme, "I Sing of You, My Russia", is at present to be seen at the Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, in Moscow. Leading performers from all the constituent republics are taking part. The programme marks the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Since then Soviet specialists

have been involved in the building

of

and reconstruction of over

90 major industrial enterprises in Hungary. The village of Dunapentele, once a small town in

Hungary, is now no longer recognizable—it has turned into a city of Dunajdöröföl.

This year alone the local me-

talurgical combine has put in operation two Soviet-made con-

vector installations.

During the 1976-1980 five-

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